THE No. 202.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 8, 1749.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for *October* 1748.

On the Proceedings towards PEACE, at Aix-la-Chapelle.

THE Maritime Powers have shewn so prompt and unfeigned a Disposition towards Peace, that they joined in a *separate Article* with the common Enemy, to compel their common Friends into his Terms, or relinquish their Alliance, and leave them to his *most Christian* Discretion. Thus copying the Politics of the so much decried Peace of *Utrecht*, which left the *Catalans* to the Mercy of an incented and angry King. ——— We have read of a Set of Ministers, [Note: Those of *Prosper Tobit*'s Court] who, after having published their Abhorrence of this Abuse of public Faith, among us, did afterwards, in the most shameful Manner, tread in the very same exploded Path; without an extraordinary Aggravation of Guilt, that whereas the *Catalans*, who were not Principals in the War, had been first formally apprized, in a public Manner, of the Terms of Indemnification which had been provided for them, and after a Length of Time allowed for their Approbation, had previous Notice given them of the Desertion that would ensue, if they did not accept of those Terms, which, I think, were not very bad: In this last Case, which I must inform my Reader happened in the Kingdom of *Bilediulgerid*, a private Combination is set on foot against the Queen, who was Principal in the War, to force her into such Terms as they had thought fit to prescribe, and which did not appear to have been ever communicated to her, or that she had been previously treated, even with the Decency of a Compliment to save Appearances; which I apprehend, was the highest Indignity that could have been thrown in the Face of injur'd Royalty! Injur'd, says my Author, because tho' it can't be well alleged she was led into the War, yet she was greatly misled in it, diffuaded from accepting the advantageous Terms that the common Enemy had offered, and encouraged to pursue the War with the most solemn Promises of supporting her Pretensions; and yet to be deserted at last! to have her public Friends become her private Enemies! to have Terms imposed upon her with Threat, not only indefinitely short of what they had prevailed upon her to reject, but such as she could not with Honour accept, as they had been projected and stated without her participation! Not to mention the dismembring her Dominions, and stripping her of her best Provinces without Mercy!

OUR premature disarming and disbanding our marine Forces, has given Advantage to the *French*, who entertain our Seamen, and buy up our Ships of War. I don't mean, as our News-writers translate, any Part of the *Royal Navy*, but our Privateers, which the *French* call *Petits Jouans de Guerre*. This is an undoubted Fact, and is a Conviction to Demonstration, to every unprejudiced Mind, that *France* has scarce nothing else in View besides, if not contrary to, a general Peace. The distressed Condition of that Nation, and the Glory of her *Grand Monarch*, required Peace, or a Respite from War, 'till she could supply her Necessities in one Way, and in another avert the impending Blow, which, from the *Russians*, threatened to drive her out of all her Conquests: So got rid of her Fears and the *Russians* together. Her Wants are already supplied at our Expence, and her Magazines very amply filled with our Corn; so as to enable her, for some Years again, to continue the War which had exhausted her Stores, reduced her Traders into Bankrupts, and all her Inhabitants into a starving Condition. Her mercantile Traders are returning home daily with their Wealth, and her so long interrupted *Martinico* Fleet is expected very soon to complete her Happiness; while her Confederate and Ally, the *Spaniard*, is hastening home his immense Treasures, which we had so long lock'd up in the *Indies*, with all possible Speed, before our Eyes are open to behold our egregious Error and Folly.

FRANCE is making a further Market of this Peace, by coming down all the fine Timber in *Flanders* to supply her Navy. This single Advantage alone was worth the whole War to her: Besides, she is not only buying up Ships of War in *Sweden* and *Great Britain*, but is making Preparations for building Fleets and Navies in her own Ports; which she can't be at a Loss to man, while our Seamen are turned strolling about the Nation, as so many Pictures of our public Ingratitude and impolitic Conduct.

IT is observable, that we had no sooner been fetter'd with these inauspicious *Preliminaries*, and that the Minister of *France* had notified his Pleasure to the Ministers of the *Allies* to attend him at his own House, than he began to prevaricate; first, to prevent the March of the auxiliary *Russians*; and having gained that Point, with so much Honour to his Country, and Disgrace to ours, he then found Means to create a Misunderstanding between the *Allies*, and quibbled away on other Objections so as to suspend the Conferences, 'til as a special Courier he should take a long Journey to *Paris*, and vouchsafe to return again at his Leisure; while others were patiently sauntering away their Time, in Expectation of this great *Dictator* of Peace, or rather Embroiler of their Negotiations. At the very same Time that these affected Delays were transacting abroad, and could not possibly, as one would think, escape our Notice and Consideration at home, we were unrigging and laying up our Ships of War, and breaking and disarming our Marines as fast as we could. Whereas, had we kept the *Russians* in Sight, treated with Sword in Hand, and shewn even but the Face of Resolution, a general Peace had soon ensued to the Satisfaction of all our Allies, instead of temporary *Cessations* and Subterfuges, tending only to set the Allies at Variance, bring the Abilities of our Negotiators into Dispute, and the Wisdom of the *Coalition* into Doubt.

MADRID, September 30.

THE Regulation of the Asiento contract is not the only affair in question at the conferences held here these fifteen days past, but the business turns on an object of much greater importance; the debate has been relating to certain conditions, on which the English nation are to give up Gibraltar to Spain. In order to make it a practicable thing, the Spaniards propose to the English nation such a considerable advantage in their trading to the possessions of that crown in America, as shall be a sufficient recompence for their restitution of that conquest.

Paris, October 11. Marshal Saxe, who is every day expected from the Low Countries, will not return thither 'til after the evacuation of Cape Breton; and the intendant of Canada has sent advice, that the English are already preparing to evacuate that Island. There daily arrive here several officers of the light troops, who all report that our generals have received orders provisionally to suspend the reform of the troops; there has also orders been given for continuing the receipt of the tenth penny; and on Wednesday last a great number of recruits marched towards Alsace. These appearances of peace and war mix'd together, are only intended, according to what our deep politicians say, to puzzle and confound those who are constantly aiming at penetrating the secrets of the cabinet.

Parma, October 9. At present there is no farther talk of the evacuations; but on the contrary, we hear of new taxes and impositions from all quarters. The Imperialists have demanded two thousand sequins from one district only of the Genoese territories, and have threatened the inhabitants with fire and sword if it is not immediately complied with. On the other, the Spaniards insist upon eight hundred thousand livres more from the duchy of Savoy, against which the inhabitants have represented, as being entirely out of their power to raise. This

duchy

duchy, and that of Modena, are likewise threatened with fresh taxes, tho' it is certain that we are already exhausted to the last degree.

Bologna, October 23. The will of the late duchess dowager of Parma having been opened, it appeared that the king of the two Sicilies was appointed her chief heir, in consequence of which the greatest part of the jewels of that princess have been sent to Naples, and among other things, her pearls, which are thought to be the finest in Europe.

Aix-la-Chapelle, October 30. When the marquis de Doria, plenipotentiary of Genoa, signed the accession of his republic to the definitive treaty, he protested at the same time against the preference given in that treaty to the duke of Modena, *&c.* In all other respects, the accession of this republic, as well as those of the empress queen, his Catholic majesty, and the duke of Modena, are pure and simple, without any restrictions whatsoever.

Brussels, November 6. The commissaries of the empress queen arrived in this city on Monday last, in order to settle all affairs with those of France, in conformity to the eighth article of the treaty of peace, relating to the evacuation of the strong places in the Low Countries.

Hague, November 1. By letters from Aix la Chapelle we are informed, that the minister which the Pope has charged with the care of his interest at the conferences there, has not yet made the protest, which 'tis said is to be made in regard to the duchies of Parma and Placentia. Tho' 'tis known before-hand, that it will be exactly the same as that which was made at the fruitless congress of Cambray, and one may venture to affirm it will produce the same effect.

Other protests will yet be made against certain dispositions of the treaty of Aix, which will all only serve to enlarge the collection of public pieces, unless, indeed, the Imperial court should take upon it to oppose the cession of the Duchy of Guastalla. For an opposition of this nature might have consequences of more than one kind; the first would probably be, that the house of Bourbon would deny to acknowledge the emperor, which might plausibly enough be done, as it is expresly agreed by a private article, that whoever does not subscribe to the whole contents of the preliminaries, shall not enjoy the benefit which may accrue to them from any part thereof.

The several journeys which count Charles de Bentinck has lately taken to Hanover, have all, in part at least, had for object the affairs of the finances of the republic, and more particularly the last which he made to that court. The auxiliary Russians insist strenuously upon being paid what is stipulated, and the coffers of the republic are empty; but happy for these *Northern Sumaritans*, that England has answer'd for the United Provinces; and if it should happen that these last should be deficient in the payment of their subsidy, then the former is bound to pay it for them. The question is, How England will be indemnified and repaid, if such Payment should actually be made for the Dutch?

Though the definitive treaty of peace has been regularly signed at Aix, and things seem to be drawing towards a happy conclusion, there are nevertheless persons, of more than ordinary knowlege and experience in public affairs, who positively affirm, that it will not be of any long duration, for they say, they have already advice, that something is hatching in the empire, which may possibly occasion fresh troubles; nay, that they know there are certain courts, which industriously apply themselves to promote disunion and misunderstanding between the members of the empire and the head thereof, and to have upon all occasions a sufficient party to traverse the views of the latter; but few people however know, that the authors of these contrivances, and this management, extend their mischievous politics so far as to sow sections, raise heart burnings, and embarrass affairs in Hungary, where they actually have their emissaries and partizans, who are not only earnest in their persuasions to make profelytes to their party, but are very lavish of their promises, and distribute some money, in order to increase their number.

LONDON.

Oct. 1. On wednesday last an unfortunate accident happened to Mr. Weeks, a farmer at North End; he having been to have a young horse shoed, on his return home the creature grew unruly, kick'd him in the face, and wounded him in so terrible a manner, that his life is despair'd of.

Last week one of the Marines at Marshfleet, who had been missing for three days, and thought to have deserted, was found hanging in the corner of a stable belonging to the house where he was quarter'd.

We hear, that at the races at Hounslow on thursday last two men were rode over in crossing the course; one whereof was killed on the spot, and the other died yesterday morning.

We hear that several of the principal inhabitants of Covent Garden, and the places adjacent, design to petition his grace the duke of Bedford, in order to have the gaming-house, (late lord Mordington's) suppressed, it being attended with the worst of consequences to the public.

Last tuesday seven persons were convicted before the commissioners of excise, for selling tipling of spirituous liquors within their houses, and fined in the penalty of 10*l.* each.

Oct. 4. On tuesday a court of aldermen was held at Guild-Hall, when they took into their consideration, among several other weighty affairs, the business of retrenching the city expence; and, in order to avoid all superfluity, came to an unanimous resolution to have only a cold collation at all their future courts of conservancy, instead of those extraordinary entertainments which used to be provided on those occasions: Which act of frugality only, will make a difference in the city accounts, of at least 1500*l.* per annum. And we hear, that worthy body of gentlemen are determined to make a reformation in all other needless affairs; and at the same time will do all in their power to support the dignity and honour of this opulent city.

October 6. Mr. Wall, who has the management of the king of *Spain's affairs* at this court, has dispatched back the last courier he received from *Spain*, with the arrangement agreed on for fixing at *four years* in lieu of *nine*, the indemnification for non-enjoyment of the Asiento contract, *&c.*

October 15. On Friday 500*l.* was issued out of the Exchequer to the Hon. Richard Leveson Gower, Esq; for bringing over the definitive treaty of peace.

And the same day Mr. Hughes, one of his majesty's messengers, was dispatched to Aix-la-Chapelle with the aforesaid treaty signed here.

A proclamation is issued for the meeting of the Parliament on the 29th of November, for the dispatch of business.

October 22. The definitive treaty, tho' it may be said to conclude the peace, does not, however, put an end to all the disputes that occasioned or animated the war: For several of these, we are told, are to be canvassed and settled in a friendly manner, by the gentlemen who have been long enough together at Aix-la-Chapelle to get pretty well acquainted.

October 24. The commissioners of his majesty's navy have taken up forty colliers, to bring over the regiments from Flanders, which are to be disbanded.

Nineteen regiments are ordered to be disbanded, and several others will be put on the Irish establishment.

Last Tuesday a Board of Ordnance was held in Old palace-yard, Westminster, when several iron ordnance were ordered to Nova Scotia, and the places adjacent.

Since the news of the signing the peace, fresh orders have been sent down to Woolwich for the making 1100 weight of rockets.

Last Tuesday the captains of the Royal Caroline, Mary, William and Mary, Fubbs, Charlotte, and Katherine yatchts, went on board; and last Tuesday they receiv'd their orders to sail next Tuesday for Holland, to bring over his majesty to England.

Oct. 28. Last Wednesday night an express arrived at the Spanish agent's residing at this court, with an account that all commerce was again opened between Great Britain and Spain.

Great preparations are making at St. James's palace, for the reception of his majesty, who is expected to arrive at London about Wednesday next.

York, Sept. 27. On wednesday last two ladies, who keep a house call'd the Nunnery, near Michael-gate Bar, were indicted for not coming to church, when they submitted, and paid in open court four pounds seven shillings each, that sum being the penalty for one whole year, holidays included; so that in all probability, the poor of the parish are in a fair way of being well supported.

Edinburgh, Sept. 26. We hear that an express came down on sabbath was sennight, from the lords justices, with a commission of Oyer and Terminer, to sit at this place upon the 20th of October next; that the writs are issued out for summoning a grand jury, and witnesses, for the trial of such as were excepted out of his majesty's late act of indemnity; and that an attorney at law is already come down from England, to direct the court in the method of procedure.

Glasgow, Oct. 17. We hear that all the forces now in Scotland, as well foot as dragoons, are to be sent over to Ireland,

land, excepting Barrel's, Herbert's, and Durham's, and are to be replaced by three regiments from Flanders.

Norwich, Oct. 15. On monday night last, there fell a great quantity of snow, accompanied with a high wind, lightning and thunder, which have done considerable damage in the county; particularly at Wellwick, near North-Walsham, where the steeple was beat down by the force of the lightning; and several trees were split, and many blown down by the wind, in several parts of the county. The Wells carrier coming to Norwich the same night, the horses by the inclemency of the weather took fright, supposed at the lightning, and overturn'd the waggon; whereby one man passenger was kill'd on the spot and the carrier very much bruised, but is in a fair way of recovery.

Bristol, Oct. 22. Last saturday morning a boxing match, for a sum of money, was fought on College-Green, between a sailor, a short fix'd man, and a soldier of the foot-guards, a lusty man; when the latter was beat in so violent a manner, that he was carried off the green almost dead, and the application of palm oil and spirits were obliged to be used to keep him from expiring. The little sailor had a great deal of money given him by the gentlemen present.

Last sunday morning about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Farret's bakehouse, in Nicholas street; the back part of the house which runs some length into the new market, near to the exchange, was consumed, and several houses in High street, contiguous to it, were damaged. A partition wall, and the briskness of the firemen, people, and engines, well supplied with water, prevented, thro' providence, further mischief; otherwise Nicholas street, High street, and that fine fabrick the exchange, would have been in imminent danger of a conflagration.

Last friday evening Mr. Pontin, master of the fire-engine, and one of the overseers of the Cole-Works in King's Wood, was set upon in a violent manner at Stapleton, by a negro servant belonging to Col. Twogood of that place, who with a knife made several attempts to stab him in the body; which Mr. Pontin prevented, but received several dangerous cuts over the arm, and lost a great deal of blood; he is now ill, and has fainted away several times in a day. The occasion of this rash attempt of the negro's we know not.

BOSTON.

January 23. We have received from a gentleman in Connecticut, the following queries, lately sent from the board of trade, to the governor and company of that colony, by his grace the duke of Bedford.

'WHAT is the situation of the colony under your government, the nature of the country, soil and climate, the latitudes and longitudes of the most considerable places in it, the neighbouring French or Spanish settlements; whether those latitudes and longitudes have been settled by good observations, or only by common computations, and from whence are the longitudes computed?

'What are the reputed boundaries, and are any parts thereof disputed; what parts, and by whom; what is the constitution of the government?

'What is the trade of the colony, the number of shipping, their tonnage, and the number of seafaring men, with the respective increase or diminution within ten years past?

'What quantities and sorts of British manufactures do the inhabitants annually take from hence?

'What trade has the colony under your government with any foreign plantations, or any part of Europe, besides Great Britain? how is that trade carried on? what commodities do the people under your government send to or receive from foreign plantations?

'What methods are used to prevent illicite trade, and are the same effectual?

'What is the natural produce of country staple commodities and manufactures, and what value thereof in sterling money may you annually export?

'What mines are there?

'What is the number of inhabitants, whites and blacks? are the inhabitants increased or decreased within the last ten years? how much, and for what reasons?

'What is the number of your militia?

'What forts and places of defence are there within your government, and in what condition?

'What number of Indians have you, and how are they inclined?

'What the strength of the neighbouring Indians?

'What is the strength of your neighbouring Europeans, French or Spaniards?

'What efforts have the French or Spanish settlements made on the continent of America, upon his majesty's plantations, especially on your colony?

'What is the revenue arising within your government, and how is it appropriated?

'What are the ordinary and extraordinary expences of your government?

'What are the establishments, civil and military, within your government, and by what authority do the officers hold their posts?

We are told, that the same queries are sent to the government of Rhode Island.

By the last letters from London, we are informed, that several projections were on foot for settling the Province of Nova-Scotia with British inhabitants; and as his Grace the duke of Bedford was at the head of that important affair, and zealously set to promote it, there was the greatest reason to hope for success.

By a gentleman lately arrived here from Europe, we are certainly informed, that the queen of France is turned *New-Light*, and has left off her hoop petticoat.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Thursday last came on the Election for Delegates, to represent this City in the next General Assembly; when *Robert Gordon*, Esq; and Mr. *Walter Dulany*, our former Representatives, were unanimously re-chosen.

Last Monday, at *Upper Marlborough*, the following Gentlemen were chosen Representatives for *Prince George's* County; *viz.* Col. *Edward Sprigg*, Mr. *Turner Wootton*, Capt. *John Addison*, and Mr. *William Marbury*: The three first named being their former Members, the last in the room of Capt. *John Sheddert*, removed to *Charles* County.

We hear of several Quantities of Tobacco, which have lately pass'd Inspection in *Prince George's* and *Baltimore* Counties; but have not heard of any being burnt by any of the Inspectors.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Subscriber, living near *South* River, That any Masters of Ships, or other Person, may be served with good Staves, immediately, consisting of Pipe, Hogshead, and Barrel; and also Oak-Plank, to be sawed, of any Dimensions, or in any Quantity, agreed for.

RICHARD BEARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 5th of this Instant *March*, a Convict Servant Man named *Thomas Bonnet*, a Blacksmith by Trade, a tall well set Fellow, and has a remarkable Bent in one of his Knees: He had on and with him when he went away a Drab Cloth Great-Coat, a blue Cloth close-bodied Coat, a Sailors blue Pea-Jacket, and a small Gun; He also took with him a new Yaul, with Mulberry Timbers, painted red within, has a white Streak round the Gunnel, and the Letters S G painted in the Stern; also two Oars, with S G painted on the Blades, and several other Things. Whoever secures the said Servant so as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and Twenty Shillings Reward for the Boat.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Subscriber's Plantation, on South *River*,

SUndry choice Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children; some Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and all Sorts of Plantation Utensils. The Sale will begin on Monday the 10th of *April*.

JOHN LOMAS.

N. B. The said Plantation is to be Let.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, to be Sold at the Sign of the *Ship* in *Annapolis*, by

ELIZABETH MARRIOTT.

THE Subscriber has lately received a Letter from *Lyonel Lyde*, Merchant in *London*; wherein he acquaints him with his Intention of sending a Ship to *Maryland*, about *June* next. Any Gentlemen who will favour him with their Consignments, may depend on satisfactory Accounts; and they will thereby greatly oblige

Their very humble Servant,

Patapsco, March 1, 1748 9. LYDE GOODWIN.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named *Hercules*, of a short thick Stature, and speaks good *English*: He has with him a likely young grey Mare, branded on the near Side I R. Whoever will take up the said Runaway, shall have a reasonable Reward, besides what the Law allows.

J. ROUSBY.

To be SOLD very cheap,

BY the Subscribers, near *Annapolis*, good old *Madeira* Wine, good *French* Clare in Hogsheads, and good *Malmsey* Wine in Quarter-Cask, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money.

JOSEPH HILL,
HENRY HILL.

BILLETS in the Fourth Class of the *Philadelphia* Lottery, are to be had of the Subscriber; and those who purpose to adventure, must produce their Numbers in the Third, before the 20th Day of this Instant *March*, paying four Pieces of Eight for each Billet; otherwise they will be excluded.

WALTER DULANY.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at *West* River, in *Anne Arundel* County, on Wednesday the 22d of *February* last, a Negro Man named *Adam*; he is a likely black Fellow, five Feet eight Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, has a small Scar on one of his Cheeks, and speaks very good *English*, He had on and with him when he went away a yellowish Drugget Jacket and Breeches, a Country Cloth Jacket, a white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, two Osnabrigs Shirts, one white ditto, a Castor Hat, pretty much worn, and bound round the Brim with the same, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of grey ditto, a Pair of Negro's Shoes, and a Pair of Country-made Fall Shoes. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and delivers him to me, shall have Three Pounds Reward, of the Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows.

ZACHARIAH MACCUBBIN, *Senior*.

THOSE Inspectors, who agreed with the Subscriber for Inspectors Notes of all Kinds, and are not yet supplied, may have them for sending or calling for. Any others may likewise have them on the Terms already published.

JONAS GREEN.

N. B. The Books will be ready to be delivered, by the Middle of *March*.

WHEREAS it is inconvenient for many of the Inhabitants of this County to come to my Office to discharge their public Dues, that is, such Part as may be discharged in Current Money; and as I am desirous that all Persons who have Dealings with me, shou'd be eased as much as in my Power; I therefore give this public Notice, That I will attend (unless some unforeseen Accident should prevent me) at the House of Mr. *Adam Shipley*, on *Elk-Ridge*, on the 7th and 8th Days of *March* next; and at the House of Mr. *John Conner*, on the 20th and 21st Days of the same Month; in order to receive such Money as shall be then offered me, on the Account abovementioned: And I desire, that if any Persons have any Objections to their Accounts from under my Hand, that they will then let me know their Reasons for making such Objections; and if any Mistakes should appear to have been made by me, no one shall be more ready to settle them in an amicable Manner, than

Their very humble Servant,

JOHN GASSAWAY, Sheriff.

CHOICE Bohea Tea to be Sold, at the Subscriber's Store in *Annapolis*, at Eleven Shillings per Pound.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

This is to give NOTICE,

THAT all Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *James Barnes*, late of the City of *Annapolis*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts legally proved, in order that they may be adjusted.

And all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby desired to pay their respective Ballances, and prevent further Trouble.

ELIZABETH BARNES, Administratrix.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship COLE, John Brown *Commander, now lying in* Severn *River*,

A Quantity of FINE SALT, to be Sold cheap, by Wholesale or Retale; and if any Gentleman inclines to purchase one Thousand Bushels, or more, and will take it from the Ship's Side, in *Severn* River, before the Middle of *March*, he shall have it at Two Shillings Currency per Bushel, or in Sterling, at the current Exchange to that Value: Also choice good Old *Madeira* Wine, to be Sold, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, by

GEORGE STEUART.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND to be Sold by the Subscriber, at *Bladensburg*, for Bills of Exchange, Paper Money, or Tobacco, a Box of Medicines, containing upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Articles.

CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES.

IF *James Witherspoon* be living, he may hear of something greatly to his Advantage, by enquiring of *James Green*, Printer in *Annapolis*.

He came from *Glasgow*, and resided Five Years with Mr. *John Parnham*, then Merchant in *Charles* County, and has been from thence about ten Years. If any Body can give an Account of him, their Information will be thankfully received.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 25th of *December* last, a Mulatto Slave, named *Dan*, much the Colour of an *Indian*, is a lusty Fellow, about 25 Years of Age, and is supposed to be gone towards *Virginia*: He took with him a large Chesnut-colour'd Mare, paces pretty well, has a crooked Blaze in her Forehead, and is branded on the near Buttock CE, the C joining to the Top and Bottom of the E: He also took an old Saddle and Bridle, sundry Country-made Linsey Woolsy Cloaths, and a Gun. Whoever apprehends the said Slave, and brings him to his Master, living near the Great Falls of *Potowmack*, in *Prince George's* County, *Maryland*, shall have SIX PISTOLES, if taken in *Maryland*; TEN, if taken in *Pennsylvania*; EIGHT, if taken between *Potowmack* and *Rappahannock*; TWELVE, if taken between *Rappahannock* and *James* River; SIXTEEN, if taken between *James* River and *Roanoak*; and TWENTY PISTOLES Reward, if taken in *Carolina* Paid by

CORNELIUS ELTINGE.

ANY of the Inspecting Houses, which are not yet furnished with Weights; or any Merchants, or others, wanting Weights; may be supplied therewith, at the *Patuxent* Iron-Works, at reasonable Rates, by

RICHARD SNOWDEN.

THE Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office hereby give Notice, that they will attend every Day at the said Office (except Sundays), to take in old Paper Money, 'til the middle of *November*; and from thence 'til *Christmas*, on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and after *Christmas*, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in every Week. Signed by Order of the Commissioners,

Novemb. 2, 1748. RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, for Paper Money, or Tobacco,

A Good Tract of Land, containing about 480 Acres, lying on the Waggon Road near *Seneca* Bridge, convenient for inland Trade, or any public Business. It consists of two Plantations; on one of which is a good new Dwelling-House, 52 Feet long, with three Stone Chimneys, plank'd above and below, with two Rooms seal'd with Plank; a Milk-house, Meat-house, Corn-house, Stable, Barn, a good Well, and an Orchard planted with about 300 Trees; about 50 Acres of the Land is under Fence, clear'd, and fit for plowing; with a great deal of rich Bottom, and 4 or 5 Acres of Meadow Ground. The other Plantation contains about 30 Acres of clear'd Ground, with a Dwelling-House 20 Feet by 16, and a 30 Feet Tobacco-house. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may view the Premises, and know the Price, by applying to the Printer hereof, or

HENRY CRAMPHIN.

The Purchaser may likewise be supplied with Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, &c. by the said *Cramphin*.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.